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CHINESE LITERATURE.

A little more than twenty years ago there was no direct connexion between English and Chinese literature. Only a solitary individual was acquainted with both languages. All our knowledge of China came through other, and foreign interpreters, often interested to mislead. Some in England even doubted the practicability of acquiring the language, and of expressing in it the truths of the christian religion. And the knowledge which was possessed even by the learned, concerning this vast empire was exceedingly limited.

In 1807, at the suggestion of Joseph Hardeastle Esq. the London Missionary Society, determined to send out a missionary to that country, who should learn the language in China itself, and thus prepare himself to translate the scriptures into the language of one fourth of the human race. The choice of a missionary fell upon the Rev. Robert Morrison, who arrived in China, by the way of Philadelphia, September 4, 1807. His success is the best evidence of the wisdom which directed the choice. His first attention was directed to the acquisition of the Chinese language, in which he encountered many difficulties. He resided a short time at Canton and lived in the Chinese manner, but soon removed to Macao, a Portuguese settlement about seventy miles below Canton. In about a year he had so far acquired a knowledge of the language as to receive the appointment of Interpreter to the East India Company, a station which he still retains. This appointment required him to be much at Canton, so that his wife was left solitary at Macao about one half of the year.

In 1810, he had gained so much knowl-

edge; that he ventured to revise and publish a translation which had been made by some unknown person, of the book of *Acts*. In 1811 he finished his Chinese grammar, which was afterwards printed at the East India Company's expense. In the same year also, he sent out a translation of his own of the book of *Luke*, and a small tract in Chinese. Other publications have followed from year to year. In July, 1813, the Rev. William Milne, arrived at Macao to join the mission, but was soon ordered away by the Portuguese government, and proceeded to Canton.

At this early period, the attention of the missionaries was much drawn to the European seamen and residents. Dr. Milne, when he was first examined on his qualifications for the work of a missionary declared that while he was paying particular attention to the language of the heathen, "if there were any Europeans in the place of his labours, it was his wish to spend the sabbath in promoting their best interests." This he performed as long as he lived. But his biographer Dr. Morrison, remarks that "he sometimes doubted the propriety of deducting any time from his ministry to the heathen, for after a man's whole time and strength is devoted to such duties as those of a Chinese missionary, he will have to regret the defects of his preaching, and teaching, and praying" (i. e. among Europeans.)

In 1813, Dr. Morrison completed the translation of the New Testament. In 1814 the first Chinese convert was baptized. In 1815 Dr. Milne removed to Malacca, to establish a branch of the mission at that place, where the missionaries could enjoy the protection of a protestant government. This establishment is of growing importance, con-

nected as it is in commerce with all the countries where the Chinese language is understood; and favorably situated for the Anglo-Chinese college, schools printing, &c. &c.

Writing, and printing, and circulating books, tracts and periodical publications must be for the present the main business of missionaries to China. And it is remarkable that while the providence of God has permitted all other avenues of access to be closed, by the tyranny of the rulers, and ignorance of the people, this one is open to a degree that is found in no other pagan country. "The written language says Dr. Milne, possesses a uniform identity unknown to others. Throughout the whole of that empire, as well as in most of its tributary, and several of its neighboring countries, the written character and idiom are, with a very few trifling exceptions, the same. Books are universally understood—they travel every where—with proper agents and due caution they may be poured into China itself." With these views, the missionaries immediately commenced the publication of a periodical work in the Chinese language, as well as a great number of other writings. By 1819, there had been 65,000 books, of all sizes, sent forth from the press at Malacca.

Dr. Milne never forgot his regard for the welfare of his countrymen. He saw "many young men come to these countries before their minds were established in the truth. Parental and pastoral instructions, administered perhaps with a careful hand, a weeping eye, and a bleeding heart, are often lost, or apparently so, in the contagion of vice which reigns round a young man when he comes to the east." For the purpose of having some

useful book to put into the hands of such, he printed, in 1816, an edition of "Doddridge's Rise and Progress," and Bogue's "Essay on the New Testament." The same year the sum of 3616 Spanish dollars was remitted to the mission from friends in America, through Dixie Bethune and Robert Rulston, Esqrs.

On the 25th of November 1819, the translation of the whole Bible was completed. The same year several other missionaries arrived at Malacca. Dr. Milne died June 22, 1822, aged 37 years. Since that time Dr. Morrison has been alone at Canton.

In 1824 Dr. Morrison came to England, and brought a Chinese library of ten thousand volumes. He also brought a number of copies of his Chinese Dictionary, the most learned of the Chinese language ever written, and so complete that by its help a scholar may make considerable proficiency in the language, even without a teacher. These works were liberally lent to such persons as had a desire to profit by them. That lamented youth, John Urquhart, by the help of this dictionary, and other books given him by Dr. Morrison, in 1825, made so much progress in the language that his biographer, says he "actually accomplished by his unaided endeavours, a translation of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel."

Dr. Morrison returned to Canton in 1826, and resumed his labours, both as a missionary and as interpreter of the East India Company. The present state of the mission is as prosperous as it can be with so few hands and so limited means. At Malacca, the press is kept in vigorous operation having issued in 1827, 375 Bibles, 2,600 Testaments, and near 30,000 tracts and other publications. There are six free schools there supported by the missionary society, and two by the Dutch government of the place. Two hundred boys are educated in the Society's school. The Canton Register states a school has been begun for the instruction of females. On a late celebration at Malacca of *Tsing-a-ming*, the annual Chinese festival, when they visit the tombs of their ancestors, of 11,000 Chinese residents at Molacca, only 10 or 1500 were observed to resort to them; forming a striking contrast of the practice of former years. The Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, has for its object, "the reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European literature." It is furnished with "an extensive library of Chinese, Malay, and European books," and "the assistance of European Professors of the Chinese language, and of native

Chinese tutors." In the 5th report of the college, for 1827, of which a copy is in the hands of the writer, the number of European students, who have been assisted in obtaining the language, is stated to be twelve. Fifteen Chinese students have left the college with various degrees of improvement. And twenty four still remained. One of those left is *Levug A Fah*, who has embraced Christianity, and been ordained preacher of the gospel. He is now laboring in China itself, in a humble manner, and has had the satisfaction of baptising one of his own countrymen as the first convert to pure Christianity within the great empire.

Mr. William Hunter, an American young gentleman, pursued the study of Chinese there nearly two years, and his progress in reading, speaking, and writing the language is handsomely spoken of in the Report. He gained such a proficiency as his commercial pursuits required, expecting to reside in an American factory at Canton. But in consequence of the changes to which our Canton trade has recently been subjected, he has returned to the United States, and now resides in New-York. He can give much information respecting Canton to any one who feels interested in making inquiries on the subject.

Recently we are informed that the respected principal of the college, the Rev. Daniel Collie, died off Singapore, whither he was going for his health, on the 27th of February, 1828. The Canton Register of July 19th, says that Mr. Collie had just completed the translation of the *Four Books* of Confucius into the English language. Probably no person was better qualified for this difficult task; for "he spoke the language so well, that if not seen when you heard him, you would have thought a native was speaking.

NON-EXISTANCE OF HUMAN FOSSILS.

The remarkable fact, that no vestiges of human remains have been discovered with those of the more ancient inhabitants of the globe, is at present fully confirmed; nor have any fossil bones of monkeys been hitherto found. The vast diluvial beds of gravel and clay, and the upper strata in Asia, however, have not been yet sufficiently explored, and both sacred and profane writers agree in regarding the temperate regions of that continent as the cradle of the human race.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The ship *Gulnare*, Capt. Griffith, arrived yesterday from Valparaiso, and last from Huasco, in eighty-nine days.

We are indebted to the attention of a

valued correspondent for a file of Valparaiso papers to the 27th of December inclusive, and for an interesting letter, which will be found below.

Accounts had been received from Paita, of the arrival on the 6th of November, at the port, of the Colombian corvette *Pichincha*, under Peruvian colours the crew having taken possession of the vessel, murdered all the officers, and upon their arrival at Paita, delivered her up to the Peruvian authorities.

The *Pichincha* was fitted out at Guyquil, not long since, to accompany the *Guayaquilea* in an attack upon the Peruvian Corvette *Libertad*, then laying at Tumba.

Extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette dated,

"CALLAO, NOV. 28TH, 1829.

"The last advices from Guayaquil, bring us important intelligence from Bogota, as we have received a copy of a decree addressed by Bolivar, to the Intendants of the various departments of Colombia, announcing the end of their Constitution and the promulgation of a new dictatorial code.

The means by which these momentous events have been brought about, you will doubtless have learned before this will have reached you, which will supersede the necessity of detailing to you the character of the despotism, which has succeeded the abolition of the former constitution. Suffice it that Bolivar is at this moment in possession of a power as extensive as that of the Sublime Porte, the Mogul of India, or the Emperor of China. To what these things will lead it is not for us to divine. Time, all maturing time, will disperse the clouds that lower over the political horizon of that continent, and bring to light her future destiny. That after a heroic struggle of nearly a quarter of a century, and sacrifices and suffering unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, she is doomed by treachery of power to fall into the arms of despotism, is a reflection that must grieve the hearts of the lovers of America.

"The news has greatly agitated the public mind in this quarter, and appears to confirm the Peruvians more steadfastly in their distrust of the Liberator's principals. It is possible that the condition of Colombia may justify this high handed measure, and I am disposed to hope so.

MATRIMONIAL MISTAKES.

An Alabama paper states that a late session of the Legislature of that state, corrected eleven mistakes, which sundry

males had made by marrying men who were not originally intended for them. The docket of the Supreme Court of this county, also shows, that similar mistakes are of no unfrequent occurrence in this vicinity. No inconsiderable portion of the business of this court, is the settlement of matrimonial difficulties.

USEFUL REMARKS.

The advantage of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right improvement of them.—Montague.

Forget not in thy youth to be mindful of thy end; for though the old man cannot live long, yet the young man may die quickly.—Lord Burleigh.

As length of life is denied to us, we should at least do something to show that we have lived.—Cicero.

He who postpones the hour of living rightly, is like the rustic who waited till the river should have flown past him.—Horace.

If you can be well without health, you may be happy without virtue.

Our physical well-being, our moral worth, our social happiness, our political tranquility, all depend on that control of all our appetites and passions which the ancients designed by the cardinal virtue of temperance.—Burke.

He who lies under the dominion of any one vice must expect the common effects of it; if lazy, to be poor; if intemperate, to be diseased; if luxurious, to die before time.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—Sir P. Sidney.

Solomon uses the word *fool* as a term of the same signification with unjust, and makes all deviation from goodness to come under the notion of folly.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Patterson of Ohio, to be Marshal for the district of Ohio, vice William Doherty, removed.

Samuel Herrick, of Ohio, to be Attorney of United States for the district of Ohio, vice J. S. Benham removed.

John M. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hugh Davis, removed.

Samuel Cushman, of New Hampshire, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, vice Daniel M. Christee, removed.

Charles Slade of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice Henry Conner removed.

Samuel M. Roberts, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the

District of Illinois, vice Sydney Breeze removed.

Benjamin F. Moore of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States, or the Northern District of Alabama.

William Lyon of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice John Callaway removed.

Zephaniah Drake, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of New Jersey, vice Oliver W. Ogden removed.

Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of New Jersey, vice Lucius Q. C. Elmer removed.

Samuel Judah, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, vice Charles Dewey, removed.

John G. Stover, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern Judicial District in Florida, vice William Allison McReah, removed.

Benjamin F. Lenton, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, Vice John Brownson removed.

Fredrick Dupanier of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Adrien Dumartrait, removed.

A number of other removals and appointments have been made by the President that have not yet been published. Among them are the Registers of land offices at Zanesville, Chillicothe, Wooster, Ohio; and receivers of public Moneys at Marietta and Delaware Ohio, and Vincennes Indiana.

THE RELIGION OF MAHOMET.

"The following circumstance occurred during my residence at the Court of Morocco in the year 1811. The Sultan Mulaï Soliman, conformably to his usual practices, visited the public Mosque of Sair Yousif on a certain Friday, but being a little after time, the arena of the Mosque was crowded with worshipers to the very portico.

It happened also, that the congregation were in the act of adoration, (in a prostrate posture,) and the Sultan could barely find room for the ceremony, by squeezing his body amidst a motley group, who occupied the threshold, and that with great inconvenience, for his head, in lieu of touching the ground, repeatedly came in contact with the heels of a slave who occupied the space before him. This man finding himself molested, left off the

devotion to enquire into the cause of it, but instantly recognizing the features of his Sovereign, he started upon his feet and would have retired on one side, had he not been restrained by the forcible grasp with which the Sultan held his hayk, and again dragged him involuntarily into the posture he had quitted. When prayers were over, Soliman desired the attention of the slave's master, whom he reprimanded for not inculcating into the mind of the Vassal, a true knowledge of the "Law of God." To the slave he said, "Mark those words which have a relation in common to the class you belong to:—in the City, or in the field you shall know me as the Sovereign Commander of the Faithful, by day or night; but in the Mosque, or at devotions, you shall know me as what I am—neither shall you know your own master; for, before God, the prince and the slave are equal, and must meet judgement according to their several actions, without distinction of rank."

What a language does this speak to those who call themselves Christian followers of the meek and lowly Jesus!

Cherokee.—Most of our readers will recollect that Guess (who was in Georgia and is now in Arkansas, equally an untaught being with Cadmus himself) invented some years ago, an alphabet consisting of more than 80 letters. And in order to afford them an example of the syllable character which the written language exhibits, the following verb has been rendered into those Roman letters, which properly make up the full sound of the whole word. We are actually afraid of occasioning a lock-jaw or two thereby, but must give it according to promise. wi-ni-do-di-ge-gi-na-li-sko-ly-da-no-ne-li-di-se-sti

If the English reader would attempt to pronounce it, let him remember to give *a* the sound it has in *father*, to *e* its sound in *tele-a-lete* to *i* that in *pin* or that in *pique*, to *o* that of *aw*, and to *v* the French sound of *un*.

This word consists of 17 syllables. It signifies as nearly perhaps as can well be expressed in English.

A BOLD RELIANCE.

In Mr Fox's frolicsome days, a tradesman, who held his bill for two hundred pounds, called for payment. Charles said he could not then discharge it. "How can that be" said the creditor, "you have just now notes lying before you to a large amount." "Those," replied Mr. Fox, "are for paying my debts of honor." The

tradesman immediately threw his bill into the fire. "Now, sir," said he, mine is a debt of honor which I cannot force you to pay." Charles much to his honor, instantly paid him his full demand.

CADIZ A FREE PORT.

The Madrid Gazette of the 24th ult. which reached us on Monday, contains the long expected decree for making Cadiz a free port. According to this decree, the vessels of all Powers in amity with Spain, are to enter, with, and warehouse, every description of merchandize, without payment of any duty at entering or leaving the port, except the usual charges of a free port, such as quarantine, anchorage, &c. One of the articles of the decree is, that "all foreigners who may wish to establish themselves in this free port for the purposes of commerce, are to enjoy the same security and protection as natives, and in the event of a war with their respective nations, to be allowed proper time to withdraw; and their property is to be sacred from all sequestration or reprisal."

Venice, as the German papers inform us, is also to be declared a free port.

The accounts in the Paris papers from Barcelona, represent that city as a mournful theatre of massacres, under the pretext of conspiracies and intrigues.

From the American Farmer.

BLANCHING. This is an operation, for giving a peculiar and delicate whiteness to plants, and for depriving them of their bitter qualities. It is done by earthing the stems of plants, by tying up their leaves, or by covering them from the light. In earthing annuals, the earth is drawn up to press on the leaves as they grow. Perennials are covered with loose earth before the growing season, and as they shoot up are whitened. Lettuce, Endive, &c. are sometimes blanched by tying the leaves together, in such a manner as to exclude the light from the inner leaves. By this operation the fasciculus becomes both tender and solid.

Laying slates, pieces of board, &c. on endive and other salads, when nearly full grown, excludes the light and thus renders colorless the parts that are covered.

Sorrel.—The leaves of the common sorrel growing in the fields, as well as that cultivated in gardens, make very fine pies. They are prepared similar to the leaves of rhubarb. They are also good for greens.

Artichoke.—The flower heads in an unripe state contain the fleshy receptacle which is used. They are fried in paste,

sometimes used for pickling, dried in bags for winter use, and eat in a raw state as a salad. The flowers possess the property of coagulating milk, and answer as a substitute for rennet.

Hops.—The young shoots when three or four inches in height, are sometimes boiled like asparagus, and said to be little inferior.

Endive.—This is a hardy annual, and a native of Japan. The leaves form a large stocky head, and when blanched, are in much repute as salad and stews in spring, autumn and winter.

Dandelion.—The unfolding leaves afford a very good ingredient in salads.—The French use the young roots, and the etiolated leaves with slices of bread and butter. The root is used as a substitute for coffee.

Celery. This is a hardy biennial plant. The blanched leaf-stalks are a very excellent raw salad; stewed they are put in soups. In Italy the seeds are bruised and form a good substitute for the blanched leaves. The Germans use the roots of the variety called celerick with oil and vinegar, first boiling them and then suffering them to become cold.

Mustard. The white mustard (*Sinapis alba*), when young, is a mild and tender salad, used like cresses. The tender leaves of the black mustard (*S. nigra*), are excellent greens. The seed leaves are also used like cresses.

Fennel. The boiled leaves are used in fish sauces; and the tender stalks as salads.

Different plants require different soils; some flourish in sandy, some in clayey, some in moist, some in dry soils; some in warm, some in cold situations. Many grow only in water—and a few subsist in the atmosphere.

Edible wild plants. It is supposed that all vegetables, not absolutely poisonous, may be rendered edible by proper management. This will appear evident when we recollect that many plants considered noxious in their native state, have become by cultivation, highly nutritious. The potatoe is an instance. And when their qualities cannot be materially improved by culture, the addition of sauces, of other vegetables of different flavor, and spices, they are rendered palatable. This is a subject worthy the attention and study of horticulturalists of this country in particular.

Substitutes for Tea. The leaves of the red raspberry, properly prepared, have a flavor so much resembling the imported teas that young ladies cannot discover the difference. **Speedwell**, *Veronica spicata*, Spring grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, and leaves of the black currant are also substitutes. The thick leaved *Saxifrage* *Saxifraga crassifolia*, is used in Siberia as tea. The Wood Betony, *Betonica officinalis*, is said to have the good qualities of the foreign tea, without the bad ones.

Gum of the Cherry tree. The exuding gum from the cherry tree is thought to be equal to gum Arabic. Hasselquist, relates that more than one hundred men, during a siege, were kept alive for nearly two months on this gum alone, taken in the mouth and suffered gradually to dissolve.

The Tomatoe, or Love Apple. is much cultivated for its fruit in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable flavor; and is also stewed and dressed in various ways and very much admired.

The seeds should be sown the early part of March, in a slight hot bed, and the plants set out in the open ground the first week in May. In private gardens it will be necessary to plant them near a fence, or to provide trellises for them to be trained to, in the manner recommended for Nasturtiums; they will however do very well if planted out four feet distant from each other every way.

Tomatoes may be brought to perfection late in the summer, by sowing the seed in the open ground the first week in May; these plants will be fit to transplant early in June.

[Young Gardener.

The Carrot. Parkinson observes, that in his day the ladies wore carrot leaves instead of feathers. By cutting off a portion of the larger end of a carrot, and placing in a shallow vessel of water, a handful of radiate leaves is soon unfolded.

The white Beet. The *Beta cicla* is raised in gardens for its leaves, which are boiled as spinage, or put into soups. The leaves of the large white sweet beet, are esteemed for the stalks which are prepared and eaten like asparagus.

Asparagus. is used in Paris by the sedentary operative classes, who are inclined to the gravel or stone.

Pumpkins. In some country villages in England, says Loadon, the inhabitants grow pumpkins on dung hills and train the vines to a great length. When the fruit is ripe they cut a hole in one side, take out the seeds, fill the void spaces with apples, and then baking the whole together, eat it with butter.

Buckwheat. in England is used almost entirely for feeding swine, poultry, pigeons, and sometimes horses. In some parts of England, says Vithering, buckwheat flour is made into thin cakes, which

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The

are thought to be nutritious. But thousands in England never heard of buckwheat cakes being eaten by man, and thousands in New-England never tasted them.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A London paper says:—"We are happy to know that bonnets are on the decrease, the range for huge head dresses is rapidly subsiding, and the shadowy silk alcoves under which the ladies are to be seen walking and driving are giving place to a moderately and convenient sized covering for the head.

TIN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The last number of Sillman's Journal of Arts and Sciences, contains a letter from Amherst to the editor, accompanied with a specimen of genuine New England Tin. It is well characterised, and said to be the first that has been discovered in the United States. It occurs in Goshen, in Hampshire county, Mass. The writer of the letter, gives the result of various experiments to test its qualities, and pronounces it to be undoubtedly genuine tin.

NEW FOUNDLAND DOG.

A fine Newfoundland dog, the other day—having a taste for the fine arts as well as his master, who had paid his two shillings—went in to see the Panorama Painting of the Lake and City of Geneva, now exhibited in the city of New York. After gazing for some time with evident tokens of gratification, he found himself so strongly tempted by the cool and fresh appearance of the water, that he could no longer resist, and made a desperate plunge at the canvass. The poor fellow escaped without any serious injury, but horribly disappointed. The accident is one of actual occurrence; and no better praise can be bestowed upon the picture.

Comm. Adv.

M. Aldini of Milan, is said to have invented a fire proof dress, to enable the wearer to traverse with impunity the flames of a large fire. It is made of a tissue of Asbestos, covered with metallic gauze, and is constructed on the principles of ancient armour, allowing the body and limbs perfect freedom of motion to make those efforts necessity may require. This invention must be useful in the rescue of persons from a dwelling on fire.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annexed notice of our Navy is

from the UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, a monthly miscellany devoted to military and naval subjects, the publication of which was lately commenced by one of the principal LONDON booksellers:—

"Many absurd statements concerning the organization of the American Navy have been circulated in Europe. There is none more false or more foolish than the story that young mates of merchantmen are, or ever have been, taken for the first steps of the service. Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, receive the appointment of midshipmen, and after having served a number of years, they are examined for lieutenants.—These examinations are very rigid, and they are conducted with the greatest impartiality. While the writer was in America, he formed an intimacy with the commander of a frigate. One day, at Washington, he entered the room of the Captain, just as a naval officer of high rank was quitting it. 'You met one of the commissioners at the door,' said the writer's acquaintance; 'he has been to beg I would make his son, who is just ordered to my ship, mind his books. They tell me the young fellow is clever enough, and a good sailor; but he has been twice defeated in trying to get through mathematics, because he will not study.' In what other navy would a son of a lord of the admiralty lose his commission in two examinations for the want of a little mathematics? The most severe system of examination, not only into professional qualifications, but into moral character, is now rigidly observed in the American army and navy. The lower ranks of both branches of their service are admirably filled. Midshipmen, instead of being taken from the merchant service have been often taken from the service under furloughs to command merchant ships.

No man in the world is more jealous of his rank than the American navy or army officer. It would far exceed the power of the President to push his own son an inch beyond the steps he is entitled to by his age and service. The Senate would refuse to approve of such a nomination. The same impartiality is observed with respect to commands. A captain or commander is not only sure of getting a ship, when his turn comes, but he must have an excellent excuse, or he will be made to take one. Both establishments are kept within reasonable bounds and promotions are slow and weary. There is not a single officer necessarily on half pay, either in the land or sea service. There is not now, nor has been for twenty years, an officer in the American navy in com-

mand of a ship, the four or five oldest excepted, who did not regularly enter the marine as midshipmen."

EQUAL HANDED JUSTICE.

A Cherokee residing eight miles from Carroll county, was obliged one night to be absent with his family. During his absence, some of his white neighbors came, and robbed him of every thing he possessed in his house, not even leaving his feather bed. Now, there is no way, according to the laws of Georgia, in which this poor Cherokee can obtain justice. Why? Because no Indian can be a witness or a party in any court created by the constitution or laws of that state. If this is not complete tyranny, we confess we do not understand the term.

The Indian's Advocate.

THE BOOK OF JASHER.

The literary world, and the more credulous part of the community, are like to be most shockingly humbugged, by the London Booksellers, who it would seem are about to gull the world with a pretended copy of a pretended book called the Book of Jasher.

The book was said to have been discovered by a Persian Jew, who purchased of one of his tribe, at a most extraordinary and extravagant price, and brought it into England for the purpose of selling it to the Christians. Another report had it that Alcurin the most eminent man of his time, a native of the city of Gazan in Persia, purchased it at an immense expense. And then again Mr. M. Samuel of London, declares that, by accident, it fell into his hands; and that he received it from a Jew in Barbary, who was not aware of its value.

Now it appears to us, that each and all of these stories are equally absurd; and we do not hesitate to say, that in our opinion they are all false. That there ever was such a book as Jasher is by no means certain, and the only mention that we find of it, is in the book of Joshua, where is found the following verse; if we except a verse contained in the Book of Samuel.

"The Sun stood still and the Moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the Sun stood still in the midst of the heavens, and hastened not to go down about a whole day."

The reference here made to the book of Jasher, is a common place allusion; and whilst it may justify us in supposing that the book was really written under

the Jewish dispensation, it by no means proves that the Book was of any particular consequence. It was merely referred to strengthen the assertions of Joshua, it was referred to in the same way that one historian refers to another.

In the first chapter of the second Book of Samuel and in the eighteenth verse, we find the following reference to the Book of Jasher.

"Also he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow; behold it is written in the *Book of Jasher*.

These references and allusions however, are not of themselves sufficient to prove that such a Book, as that now called the Book of Jasher, and which is about to be published, existed in the days of Samuel and Joshua; and no dependence can be placed in the assertions of M. Samuel, the translator, who says that he obtained it of an Israelite in the Barbary States. The whole affair we look upon as a mere trick of the booksellers, and an ingenuous author, who has undertaken to furnish the world with a manufactured Book of Jasher. And, it is to us a matter of much difficulty, to bring our minds to the conclusion that the Book of Jasher should have been retained from the Christian world when every other Book was surrendered; for, we are so credulous as to believe, that if the Book really has existed "two thousand years" that, up to this late period, its existence has been kept a profound secret, and, at last, has been revealed and given up by a wandering Israelite, of the States of Barbary!

Be this, however, as it may, the simple annunciation of the story of the pretended restoration of the Book of Jasher, will set all the antiquarians, and lovers of biblical literature by the ears; and whilst they will gull the world with a display of their sage researches and crude absurdities, they will afford no small labor for the Press, and amusement for the world.

The individual who has undertaken to manufacture a Book of Jasher—he says he is simply to translate it—discovers a great deal of ingenuity, if nothing else; and if his mind and education be equal to the task, he will be entitled to the applause of the world. We shall be glad to see his book, and that copies of it will reach this country by the Autumn arrivals from London, when we shall be the best enabled to judge of its merits.

Literary Subaltern.

ANTEDELUVIAN REMAINS.

It is reported in the scientific journals, that at length human antedeluvian remains

in a fossil state, have been discovered in a cave near Bive, in the Landes department, mingled with the remains of other animals. They are said to have been found in a strong concretion, or black mud, together with sea shells, and fragments of pottery. If this be true, it constitutes a very important discovery in geological science, and will overthrow many fine speculations of Cuvier, and others, relative to the manner in which this little world of ours was put together and worked up into its present shape.

N. Y. Spec.

By the latest foreign intelligence we learn that a duel has been fought between the Duke of Wellington, Prime Minister of England, and Lord Winchelsea—neither of the parties killed or injured.

Pandect.

The Rev. Dr. Ely has been anonymously threatened with assassination unless he desists from his treasonable designs of uniting church and state.—*Pandect.*

(From the *New York Journal of Commerce*.)
FROM CHINA.

We have received from a friend in China, the Canton Register to Dec. 13th inclusive, and several numbers of the *Malacca Observer* and *Singapore Chronicle*. Also, a letter of Dec. 25th.

The rebellion in Little Bucaria had been suppressed, and its leader, Chang-kikur, slowly torn to pieces by inches, in the market place of Peking.

Theatre Burnt, with the loss of 60 lives.—A short time since, says the Register, at the district of Shantake, a religious drama was to be performed in honor of one of the Idols of the land, and an immense crowd of women and children were assembled to be spectators. It is usual to announce the play by beating a drum, at three successive periods, and let off rockets. The second drum, and a large rocket, proclaimed the near approach of the performance; but the rocket fell on the leaf covered stand which contained the women and children, set it on fire and burnt it to the ground, occasioning the melancholy death of upwards of sixty persons.

Judge Yaou, says the Register, of the 3d Nov. has recently put forth a proclamation, strictly prohibiting the "wicked custom of despising life, and terminating one's own existence." Suicides in Canton form eight or nine tenths of the untimely deaths which are brought to the notice of government; and of these, six or

seven tenths are committed by women.

We copy the following from the Register of 13th December.

PEKING, 23d Oct.—His Majesty left this capital on the 17th inst. to visit his father's sepulchres, and examine the tomb prepared according to usage, to receive his own body, after death. The imperial mausoleum was commenced about 8 years ago, when he first came to the throne. The late king of Meenko, the ministers of state Taekeunyuen and Ying-ho, had the superintendence.

They were accompanied by geomancers to fix on the spot where to dig the "earthly pavilion." To find a dry spot was the principal part of the object. The geomancer Sungze, recommended the above named triumvirate, to advance forward, on the felicitous ground, about a hundred cubits. They however took their own way, and did not advance half the distance, and now it is found that after the mausoleum is finished, that the grave fills with water. On discovering this fact his Majesty has become greatly enraged, and to-day orders have arrived, and been published in the Gazette, to the king's ministers, and military council, requiring them to assemble and try the three persons above named. The King is dead, and his sons are to be punished. Taekeunyuen is upwards of 80 years of age, and had retired with high honors, after finishing the work assigned him. But he is degraded from his dignities, and ordered up to Peking, from the country, to appear as a prisoner, and take his trial for deceiving the Emperor. Yingho, the third officer, is deprived of his feather and his buttons, and dismissed from office. Hundreds of inferior officers are said to be implicated.

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*.

About three years since, travelling through several countries in Europe, I particularly remarked the diet not only of the peasantry, but of those in affluence, and the difference between them and us in regard to the quality of food was remarkable.

With the Irish, we find vegetables, particularly potatoes, with buttermilk and coarse bread, constitute almost the only sustenance of the laborer, with the exception of fish, eaten by those located on the sea shores and lakes. In Scotland, a very considerable portion of the food of the population is oatmeal, and other farinaceous eatables and vegetables, but little flesh. In France, soup, black or coarse bread, pulse vegetables, apples, &c. with

but a little animal food, with poor wine as a beverage, constitute the support of the working class of society. In England the mechanics and laborers, particularly the latter, eat but sparingly of meat;—their diet being generally brown or coarse bread, cheese, potatoes, and other vegetables, (with beer called small beer, and cider as a beverage, in many counties or shires.)

Under these modes of living, we are almost astonished that the bulk of the population of these countries, should be able to perform their daily toil, and continue in good health; but there are none who enjoy that inestimable blessing in a greater perfection, (if we except some employed in certain noxious manufactures.) It is true that the low wages is the principal cause of this abstinence from animal food; but still giving this manner of living some reflection, I was induced to believe that the general custom with us, (owing to the abundance, and consequently the cheapness of provisions,) of eating animal food three times a day, thus heaping meals of flesh upon flesh, may have a tendency to deteriorate our health. A few years since, I recollect a society was formed at Manchester in England who were obliged, by one of their religious tenets, to abstain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely on vegetables, &c; they rigidly followed the practice for a considerable time, interpreting literally the command, "thou shalt do no murder;" yet the medical effects confirmed one fact, long disputed in physiology, viz: that man can be sustained in robust health, as well or better, on vegetable and farinaceous diet, than on flesh. And if the English, Irish, and Scotch peasantry, who frequently eat no meat from Sunday to Sunday; and a great part of the population for a much longer time, enjoy the best health and strength, it may not be improper to consider whether a much greater quantity of animal food is not consumed by us than is necessary; and in fact whether our eating flesh three times a day, does not conduce to some complaints we suffer here, which are not so prevalent with the laboring population of Europe. From the little we can discover, on this point from history, we find the ancients more abstemious. When Plato returned to Athens from his travels, he was asked by the philosophers if he saw any notable thing in Finacris, now called Sicily, he answered "Vidi monstrum in natura, hominem bis saturatum in die," "I saw a monster in nature, a man gormandizing twice a day."—Pulse formed a considerable part of the food of the ancient Romans, those hardy

veterans, conquered the greatest part of the then known world; and we observe in the sacred writings, that David was commanded by his father to take pulse, loaves and cheese, to the Israelitish army, then at war with the Philistines, and we have reason to suppose that this kind of food constituted the main support of the troops.

By consuming so much animal food, are we not, in a great part by habit, indulging ourselves at the expense of our health? Is so much meat necessary or even proper, especially in the summer months? And are we not, incautiously laying the seeds of diseases, especially in our children, who generally eat more animal food in one day than the most robust of the English, Scotch, or Irish children do in a month.

The sedentary, I would most strongly caution; being perfectly satisfied from experience, that with respect to them, animal food once a day, would preserve them in better health, than most of them can now boast of; and I believe thousands of our children have been consigned to an early tomb by cramming them with animal food three times a day, for years in succession. What say the medical gentlemen to this?

E. J.

OXFORD, MAY 9, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

The Summer session of the Miami University, commenced on the 4th instant. The session opened with a large accession to that of the former. Upwards of 40 additional students have already been matriculated.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, noticing a recent annunciation of the discovery of the Quadrature of the Circle by a teacher of this city, reminds us that the Perpetual Motion was also discovered here, some years ago. Philadelphia paper.

Mr. Loubat, a practical cultivator, has planted on Long Island, within six miles of the city of New York, a vineyard, containing upwards of 50,000 plants, which have borne the severity of the winter and, are in a healthy state. He expects to have this year, from a vineyard just two years old fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds of grapes.

A bill for the prevention of Masquerades, imposing a fine of \$1000 on all who get up that species of amusement, has passed the Senate of New-York.

Chief Justice Marshal has consented to serve, if elected, as a member of the Virginia Convention.

The Canadian giant has reached Vermont, where he shows himself at 25 cents per sight.

A stage driver has been condemned to pay one hundred dollars, in Delaware, for injury caused to another carriage by his improper attempts to drive past it.

FROM HAVANA.

We are informed by a passenger in the brig Dromo, arrived last evening from Havana, that his Catholic Majesty's schr. Habanera arr. at Havana, 3d inst. with her prize, a piratical schr. which she captured off Panto Colorado. The pirates, about 50 in number escaped to the land, leaving 4 dead on board; they were pursued on shore and 5 captured, one of whom, it is said, belonged to the French brig Amide, whose crew were murdered, this man being saved on condition of joining them; he stated to the Spanish authorities on examination that during the cruise the pirates had murdered 115 souls. The Captain of the Habanera told our informant that he had seen the wrecks of two vessels, within the Colorado's Reef, which he supposed had been destroyed by the pirates; they appeared to him to be vessels in the "Molasses Trade." The following lines, written in Spanish were found on a table of the piratical schr.—"This is a Brave Corsair, which cruises hearabouts, the eternal persecutor of the infamous English. They are thwarted in every thing, although very vigilant. They pursued every trade, the slave with diligence, and with still greater interest the poor pirate."—Statesman.

FLEAS.

The muscular power of the flea is almost beyond belief. Latreille mentions the circumstance of a flea, of moderate size dragging a silver mounted canon, mounted on wheels, that was twenty-four times its own weight; and which being charged with powder, was fired, without the flea being at all alarmed. Socrates appears to have measured the leap of a flea, and found it extended two hundred and fifty times its own length; a most astonishing leap! It was as if a man of ordinary stature should be able at once to vault through the air to the distance of a quarter of a mile!

POLITENESS.

Politeness, in all its most important respects, is nothing more than the knowledge of the human mind directing general benevolence. It is the art of producing the greatest happiness, which, in the external courtesies of life, can be produced, by raising such ideas of feelings in the minds of those with whom we are conversant, as will afford the most pleasure; and averting as much as possible, every idea which may lead to pain. It implies therefore when perfect, a fine knowledge of the natural series of thoughts, so as to distinguish, not merely the thought which will be the immediate or near effect of what is said or done, but those which may arise still more remotely; and he is the most successful in this art of giving happiness, who sees the future at the greatest distance.

DIED,

On the 4th inst. JAMES, son of Joseph Shirk, of this place. His death was occasioned by his eating a small quantity of a metallic preparation, which some years ago was used by a band of counterfeiters.

NEW BOOKS.

HAVE just received Pike's Arithmetic, Cambridge Mathematics, Greek grammar, Mair's Introduction, Gibb's Hebrew lexicon, Virgil, Graeca minor, Lacroix's arithmetic, Worcester's geography and atlas, Roman antiquities, Salust, Horace Ceasar, Titler's history, Graeca majora, Walker's dictionary, Brand's Chemistry, French grammar, Spanish grammar, French dictionary, Methodist hymns, Oberon, Honor O'Hara, Letters to married ladies, English fashionables abroad, Memoirs of Gothe, Experience of preachers, Memoirs of Madame De Hust, Voyage to the moon, Boyne water, a tale; Blue stocking hall, &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of Stationery, for sale at the book-bindery.

Oxford, May 6, 1829.

SELECTED POETRY.

A WISH.

I wish, but oh! I dare not say
The warmest wish I feel for thee;
I wish thine hours may float as gay
As sun beams on the dark blue sea.

I need not ask thy form more fair,
Thine eye more full of sympathy,
Thine own sweet smile that lingers there,
Forbids the heedless wish for thee.

I only wish thee brighter years,
A bosom free from every sorrow,
A cheek unblenched by dark'ning tears,
A smile for every future morrow.

For the First Leaf of a Lady's Album.

BY J. MONTGOMERY.

Flower after flower comes forth in spring,
Bird after bird begins to sing;
Till cope and field, in riches bloom,
Sparkle with dew, and breathe perfume,
While hill and valley, all day long,
And half the night, resound with song.
So may acquaintance, one by one,
Come like spring flowers to meet the sun,
And o'er these pages, pure and white,
Kind words, kind thoughts, kind prayers indite,
Which, sweeter odour shall dispense
Than vernal blossoms to the sense;
Till woods and streams less fair appear
Than autographs and sketches here;
—Or like the minstrels of the grove,
Pour strains of harmony and love,
The music made by heart to heart,
In which the least can bear a part,
More exquisite than all the notes
Of nightingales' and thrushes' throats.
Thus shall this book, from end to end,
Show in succession friend on friend,
By their own living hands pourtrayed,
In prose and verse, in light and shade,
By pencil or pen,—till nine eye,
Who owns the volume shall deserv
On many a leaf some lovely trace,
Reminding of a lovelier face;
With here and there the humbler line,
Recalling such a phiz as mine.

SETTING UP AND SETTING DOWN.
A chap once told St. Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat—"I mean
To set up for a wit?"
"Ah! quoth the Dean, "if that be true,
The very best thing you can do,
Is down again to sit."

Too many like that would-be wit,
Setup for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim:
Set up for wisdom, wealth renown,
But end the farce by setting down,
With poverty and shame.

A willing farmer thinks he can
Sevin to be a gentleman,
And then set down content;
But after many a turn and twist
Is set down on the paupers' list,
A fool not worth a cent.

When farmers' wives and daughters fair,
Set up with silk and Leghorn rare,
To look most wondrous winning,
They set upon a slippery stand,
Till indignant with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies, too, whose gear
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Setup to lead the ton:

The' they sithigh on fashion's seat,
Age, death, or poverty, albeit,
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And tho' they are 'all over jaw,'
Soon fail for lack of brains;
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd save a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn to night
And find his match with all his might
To bury all he kills.

You may set up for what you choose,
As easy as to wear old shoes,
If e'er so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must set down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that there will be presented to the commissioners of Butler county, at their Session, to be held on the first Monday of June next, a petition to vacate the State and County roads; passing through the lots lately laid out in the south part of the Section set apart for the town of Oxford, in the said county of Butler.
April 25th 1829.—3 t.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Oxford, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Abingdon, Daniel	Miller, John
Boys, Mary	Morris, Timothy B.
Brooks, John	Orr, David
Clement, David	Patterson, Eli
Cary, Clarissa	Vermonore, Thomas
Clevenger, William	Robertson, James
Craze, Asbel	Ribson, John
Cucket, Hiram	Keddick, Joseph
Davison, Isabell	Rassel, Jefferson
Enos, John	Revol, Tho. L. free
Epps, Lemuel	Smith, Clarkson
Forbs, Thomas	Stevenson, Henry
Gamble, James N.	Seuren, Ezekiel
Grice, Samuel	Stevens, Wm.
Gray, Robert	Smack, Wm.
Hamilton, Alexander	Simpson, Robert
Hoad, Eleazar	Sunky, Thomas
Hannum, Uriah C.	Spinning, C. H.
Jones, John	Secretary, Oxford Lodge
Jones, Abner	Toby, Syvanus
Irvine senior, John	Wickliffe, John
Les, Nelly	Willet, Henry
Marsh, Felix	Ward & Bishop
Miller, Tobias	Ward, C. A.
Miller, Obadiah	Williams, Simeon
White, Jacob	

MOSES CRUME, P. M.
Oxford, O. April 1st, 1829.

BUTTER!

The subscriber will pay cash for butter through the spring and summer. He wishes the butter brought in not salted, and immediately after it is churned.

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

RAGS!

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Book-bindery in Oxford.

OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	37 a 50	Hay,	\$5 00
Butter,	9 a 10	Lard,	4 a 5
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2	Meal,	25 a 3
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish 25 a 3	
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 44
Feathers,	23 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Country sugar	8
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	75
Flour,	2,25 a 250	Whiskey,	18 a 20
Flour, buckwheat 175 a 200		Wood,	62 a 75

In Cincinnati on the 25th inst. Flour was worth \$6.00 bbl.—Whiskey 20 a 22, brisk—Salt, 50 cents.

10,000 QUILLS,
Wanted at the Book-Binder, in Oxford.

WANTED!

A large quantity of Hides and Tan Bark; for which, the highest price will be given. Also, all those that have unsettled accounts are requested to come forward and settle immediately, otherwise, they will find their accounts in the hands of the proper Officers, for collection.

J. JOHNSON.

May 9, 1829.

TAILOR & CO.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829, would return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and the adjacent country, for their patronage for three years past. From his experience and attention, he hopes to merit their continuance for time to come. He intends to keep some cloths and vestings, and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his customers; and those who purchase their cloths in this place would do well to call at his shop before they purchase. He also wishes all those that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

BOOKS.

WARD & BISHOP,

2 Have for sale, Worcester's geography and atlas, French grammar, Flint's Geography, & History of the Western Country, Smart's Cicero, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Latin and Greek Grammars, Francis Berrian and Arthur Cleining by the same author; Don Quixote in English and French; Rasselas, Nott on Interprerance, Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Rhetoric, Pike's Arithmetic, Bonny castle's Algebra, the Hunter, Webster and Ruter's Spelling books, —12mo Bibles; Almanacs, &c. &c.

Also the following second hand books. Playfair's Euclid, Clark's Homer, Schreyvcl's Lexicon, Ovid Delphini, Virgilio, Salust do, Graeca Minora, Greek Testament, do Grammar, La Croix's Algebra, Bonny castle's do, Geographica 2 Sketches, President's Tour, Columbian Orator Tales of my Landlord, Jackson's Book Keeping Flint's Surveying, Murray's Grammar and Worcester's Abridgment of Geography.

(A) Account and memorandum book—letter and writing paper—crayon, lead and slate pencils, ink powder &c. &c.

BOOK BINDING.

The subscribers have commenced the above business, at their Printing Office, in the yellow frame house on Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a Tailor shop. Where binding will be executed in any style required. Blank Books of every description, furnished to order.

WARD & BISHOP.